

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY MARCH 23, 1833.

[VOL. VII. NO. 668.]

**TERMS.**  
The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.  
A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.  
Any person procuring six or more subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a length paper gratis. Advertising at the usual rates.  
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

## SENATE OF THE U. S.

### SPEECH OF MR. BROWN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

[CONCLUDED.]

One of the reasons which had mainly induced him to rise, was, to show that every peaceful remedy should be resorted to. The Constitution was framed in a spirit of defence. It was ratified in that same spirit of defence; and so it ought to be administered. The whole history of our country conforms to that principle; a mutual defence to all great principles of the country. The practice of the Government has been invariably marked with the spirit of conciliation.

The State of Kentucky, in 1794, was dissatisfied with the Government of the U. States, because the free navigation of the Mississippi had not been secured. The Legislature of that State made a strong remonstrance on the subject to the General Government, claiming that free navigation was their right. They asserted that God and Nature had given them the right; and they menaced a withdrawal from the Union if it was not obtained for them. What was the course of Washington? What was the course of the American Congress on this occasion? They did not assume the ground that they would not legislate while this menace was held over them. Yet no one could doubt the courage of Washington. No one could doubt but that he was prepared for every emergency. He said that the Government had been established in a spirit of compromise, and he recommended that a respectful reply be given to the State. He laid before the legislature the facts in the case, and the free navigation of the Mississippi was obtained.

There was also another case, which was the assumption of the State debts. At the close of the war of the revolution, besides the national debt, each State had contracted its debt, and it was demanded by the Eastern States that the General Government should assume the payment of these debts of the States. Such was the dissatisfaction which resulted from Congress delaying the payment of these debts for five years, that a dismemberment of the Union was expected. In making this reference he had no intention to cast an imputation on the States, but merely to state the facts. The General Government ultimately assumed these debts. Suppose that instead of taking this course, the General Government had acted upon the idea thrown out by the gentleman from N. Jersey, that the pride of the State Sovereigns ought to be checked, we should not, said Mr. B., have been at this moment engaging in this discussion, and enjoying the privileges to which this floor entitles us.

The next instance was the repeal of the embargo law in 1807. This was a measure of Mr. Jefferson; and one to which he was greatly attached. But when he saw that, by the continuance of this embargo, the Union was likely to be dismembered—did he say that the law must be enforced at all hazards? No such thing. Acting on the conviction that this is a Government of compromise, he repealed the embargo. In his works, published since his death, it is made apparent that this was a very favorite measure with him. Yet, on the approach of so dangerous a crisis, he hesitated not to abandon and repeal it.

This is another instance of concession on the part of the General Government to States which resisted the exercise of doubtful powers.  
As he had stated his objections to the course which the honorable Judiciary Committee had advised or recommended to the Senate to adopt, & deeming it not calculated, as hon. gentlemen had observed, to preserve the Union, but on the contrary, calculated, if carried into practical operation, to destroy this glorious Union, it was proper that he should state what he thought would best meet the present crisis. He considered the true remedy a peaceful remedy—that of conciliation—according to the genius of the Constitution and the practice of the Government. The revenue should be reduced to the wants of the Government; and the oppression which the Southern people labored under in consequence of the tariff system, ought to be removed. If gentlemen wished to preserve the Union, the Union should be appeased. This appeared to him to be an infallible remedy. The one, however, which the Committee had prescribed, might be fraught with some danger. He was aware that there was a set of politicians, who thought this the favorable moment to try the strength of the Union, & that the Government ought not to concede one particle of the protective system. Can it be possible, at this day, (said Mr. B.) that any individual would wish to jeopardize the peace and harmony of twelve or thirteen millions of people—not only the peace of a whole people, but to retard the progress of free governments throughout the world by an experiment of that kind? To try the strength of the Union, and whether it can survive the use of the military power? He hoped not. He trusted that our Republic would not be hazarded by no such speculative experiment.

It is argued, continued Mr. B., that the State of South Carolina having placed herself in this attitude of defence, Congress ought not to legislate on the subject, as had been said in some of the newspapers, while the sword is brandishing over our heads. This is not meeting the question, it is a question of a very different character. Are the people of South Carolina alone concerned in this matter? Is not a vast portion of the American people concerned in it? Are not the whole of the Southern States interested in this subject? It is not only the Southern States, but the State of New Hampshire, the State of Maine, and a portion of the people of New York; but a large and respectable number of the States in the South West, which consider the tariff system unjust and repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, and that we have no right to keep it up.—It is argued that justice should not be done to South Carolina, because she has assumed a menacing attitude. This is not a proper view; it is not just to the other States.—Is it, any reason, because South Carolina has acted imprudently, that she should not receive justice? If she has forfeited any claim to the consideration of the General Government, ought the other States to incur the forfeiture? Nothing can be more erroneous—nothing more absurd—nothing I will say, more tyrannical than to oppress all the Southern States, because South Carolina has acted rashly. I do not, said Mr. B., argue this question as a Southern question. Thank God, in the exercise of my legislative rights and duties here, I can look beyond the Potomac. Thank God, I have a feeling which is not confined to the geographical limits of any portion of the United States. I can look and judge of my countrymen north as well as south of the Potomac; and I wish it to be distinctly understood, that what I now say respecting South Carolina, I deem applicable to every member of this confederacy. To no one of these States would I arrogantly say—I will not do justice, until you come on your knees before me.

I do hope if I have any patriotism, it is not that narrow, contracted patriotism which is confined to geographical limits. I trust, it is that patriotism which looks abroad over the Union, and embraces every portion of my fellow citizens. And so help me God, if my constituents were this day to demand that I should perpetrate an act of injustice against any member of this Confederacy—that I should do an act in behalf of N. Carolina which would trench upon the rights of Maine or of Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, which I believed destructive of their constitutional rights, so help me God I would resign my seat and retire to my home, rather than jeopardize the peace of this Republic—this glorious experiment of a free Government by taking what justly belongs to Maine, and unjustly to bestow it on North Carolina, believing that a man presents a more truly dignified attitude who refuses to do an unjust act, than he who perseveres in injustice.

But what are we now called upon to do? We are called upon to jeopardize the public peace, by a novel and dangerous experiment—to enforce a law which not only a large portion of the American people believe unconstitutional, but which I verily believe, if the question were submitted to their individual opinion this day, they would repudiate and require to be rejected. We are called upon to enforce a tariff law, which I believe the majority of the people of the United States desire to have amended or modified, and the modification of which is fortified likewise by the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate.

And before I proceed further, let me explain myself on this point. I do not take the ground, and I will not take it, and I wish to be distinctly understood with respect to this matter, that a law which is tainted with injustice should not be put in force. I take the ground that no law oppressive in its character should be executed by interposition of military power, until every pacific measure which can be devised shall have been resorted to without the desired result. The remedy for evils of the greatest magnitude, should be sought for in the peaceful tribunals of this country, according to the great principles handed down to us by the English Whigs, and which we have used into the spirit of our constitution and government.

If, on a failure of all these means, it shall be found necessary to use force to execute the laws, let it be used. I am not prepared to say that the emergency cannot arise; but I do say, that before a law of this kind is to be executed—before the peace of the Union is to be disturbed, there ought to be a reference to the justice, to the wisdom of Congress—to weigh, to examine the provisions of that law, and solemnly to pause and reflect, before proceeding to put it in force by military power.

I beg leave, said Mr. B., to advert to what the President of the United States has said in his message to Congress, and I do it because this is the first remedy which the President recommended to Congress at the opening of the present session. I cannot doubt, that if the Executive wishes were consulted, he would, and decidedly, give the preference to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties by Congress. I do not mean to say that his preference should influence our legislation, but it ought to have weight with us.

Speaking of the extinguishment of the public debt the President goes on to remark:

"The final removal of this great burthen from our resources, affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence, which the Constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that, after the present year, such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent; and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community."

Again, in another part of the message, the President remarks:

"That manufacturers, adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption, would in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt; and, to effect their establishment, there is perhaps no American citizen who would not for a while be willing to pay a higher price for their goods. But, for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price of domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy, dangerous to the stability of the Union."

These are the sentiments of the President regarding the law which we are now called on to adopt extraordinary means of carrying it into execution.  
As I consider this is a most important point; as I consider it the true means of removing the difficulty now involved in the question, I have not only adverted to the annual message of the President as showing the views of the administration, and their remedy for the difficulty in the south, but I would now beg leave to read from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Here Mr. Brown read an extract from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the reduction of the duties.]

Thus we have the direct subject of the present administration, that this is the most appropriate remedy. It is the one which was first suggested at the opening of the session, and I believe it is calculated to achieve all the great objects so much to be desired, all which it is necessary to achieve, and that without endangering the Republic.

What is the extraordinary spectacle, I would remark, which the American Republic now exhibits to the world? A Republic which has heretofore boasted of its freedom—a Republic which has heretofore pursued the "even and peaceful tenor of its way"—a Republic which had been found competent to all the legitimate purposes of government without slaughtering its citizens, and which, with very few exceptions, has gone on peacefully for fifty years. We present the extraordinary spectacle of calling on the administration and the executive branch of the Government to enforce a law against a portion of our fellow citizens to compel them to contribute so much money to the revenue, which it is acknowledged is six millions annually more than is requisite for the wants of the General Government. A removal of that burden would remove all difficulty with the State of South Carolina. Even a partial removal of it—a mitigation of it, would make the tariff system more acceptable to the people, without a total abandonment of the principles; I speak in reference to the views and prevailing sentiments of that portion of the people I represent.

Sir, it does appear to me a powerful

consideration that we are almost on the eve of a civil war; and for what? To enforce a law for the collection of revenue, when it is admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury that there are at present six millions of dollars more than is wanted for the common purposes of the Government. Is this calculated to elevate us in the eyes of the nations of Europe? Is this calculated to cheer the hopes of those people who have been long struggling for their rights? Permit me to say that I think it will somewhat weaken the force of our republican experiment; yet I believe that our Government is capable of achieving all the great objects for which it was designed, and settling this matter.

If, in the revolutionary contest, when the blood and treasure of this country were profusely poured forth to establish the rights and liberties of mankind—to give self government and to abolish unjust taxation—any one of our ancestors who were engaged in this glorious struggle, had predicted that in less than half a century afterwards we should be engaged in the consideration of a bill to compel a portion of the people, at the point of the bayonet, to pay taxes when the Government had six millions of dollars more than it needed they would not have believed him; credulity itself at that time would not have credited such a prediction. If they could have credited the story, it would have enervated the arm which struck for liberty—would have damped the bosom which glowed with patriotism. But what has been the practice of our Government heretofore? I beg leave to recur to another case distinguished in the history of our Government, and which I overlooked at the time I was remarking on the various instances of forbearance shown by our Government. In the late war, when a large majority of the people of the United States believed the pride of the country to have been wounded—when the constituted authorities of the land believed the national honor to have been trampled upon by the British Government, and considered it the sacred duty of all to assist them in resenting the insult, we found many on that occasion, yes, even pending the gloomiest period of the war, resisting every bill which went to give the Government of the U. States men and means to prosecute that war. They resisted it on the ground that, peace might be obtained; and, I believe, because they deemed the war unjust, and while our villages were smoking and our country invaded by a large body of hostile troops.

We find at that moment, a large body of men in Connecticut, whose patriotism I do not call into question, far be it from me to do so—a powerful, talented and respectable body of men, even at the darkest periods of that war, voting against giving men and money to carry on the war. Great Britain had trampled on our commercial rights—had insulted us on the high seas for six years before war was declared. Notwithstanding all this, we found a powerful body who said that no army or money ought to be voted to the Government. Now, if that spirit of forbearance, great as it was, could be shown to an enemy whose cry was, *Delenda est Carthago*—if that spirit could be exercised *bello flagrante*—certainly some little patience is due to our brethren of the south. Surely some forbearance ought to be shown to our own countrymen. If there were many at that time who thought the sword should not be unsheathed against those who would trample us under foot, is it to be supposed that we are now to plunge it into our fellow-citizens without some little examination into their cause?

I wish to be distinctly understood on one point. I do not intend to justify South Carolina; I am not her advocate, but she has a right to have justice done her. I do believe, however, that this question may be settled; and that by acting in a spirit of conciliation—a spirit not only due to her, but the vast portions of the north and south, the question might be put at rest. As regards the Union of these States, there is not a member in the Senate, and I trust I shall not be considered egotistical when I say that there is not, in the whole Union, one in soul and heart more deeply devoted to it than my humble self. I believe that all the advantages of liberty, and of a free government, are at issue in this matter, and it is for that reason I urge a pacific course. Even the Greenivilles and the Norths, arrogant as they were, even they brought forward their measures—even they repealed some of their odious laws to satisfy the desires of the colonies. And shall it be said there is now a spirit more inexorable, more inaccessible to the voice of justice than that which prevailed under the British Monarchy? If so, the blood of those who achieved the Revolution was shed in vain, and the hopes of the friends of free government are for ever put at rest. If that inexorable principle, that there is to be no regard paid to the feelings and wishes of the minority, he would say that this would change the whole principle of our Federal compact, depriving it of all its republican and benignant features, and converting the Federal into a consolidated Government.

In every portion of the Union there is a set of great primary interests. He wished to be distinctly understood on this point, He did not mean to say that the Govern-

ment of the United States should yield to every rash requirement of a State—far from it; but he did intend to say that whenever any of those great primary and leading interests made just remonstrance against an obvious oppression, it was our duty, in the true federative spirit of our Government, to forbear; otherwise, the Government must effectually change its character. The West has her primary interests and sensitivities in reference to the great land question, and he, (Mr. B.) would always be disposed to do ample justice to her as well as to every other section of this country. He would not feel power and forget right. New York has great interests in a commercial and manufacturing way; he, therefore, would do nothing that would trample them down. He would let them be free as they are, and give them all the privileges they require. With regard to the manufacturing interests of the country, he believed that the Constitution did not tax the interests of one portion of the people to benefit another. He would hear and forbear. And, as to a specific measure for the reduction of the revenue, he declared that he was not one of those who would give a deadly blow to the manufacturing interests, by a thorough and too rapid reduction to the revenue point. He would do it gradually, in that spirit of forbearance, which is due to the whole Union. Having glanced at the peculiar interests of the West and North, he would now advert to those of the Southern States.

Their interests consist in producing as much as possible—selling at the highest prices, and buying as low as possible. But that natural course of things had been interrupted by the Government of the United States for many years past. But he did not subscribe to that doctrine which is maintained by some, that there are not essential interests common to a large portion of the U. States. He believed every section of the Union, north, south, east, and west, were inseparably connected. There was no such thing as an adverse interest. It was true that an artificial state of things had grown up.

There was no difference between the great natural interests which God and nature had given us; if there was any difference, it arose from an unjust dread of legislation. Unjust legislation had produced it, and not the diversity of soil, habits, and pursuits. The true doctrine was, extend equal protection to all in their various habits and pursuits, and leave the path free for a generous and beneficial competition of all.

He begged leave to read a short extract from a speech of Mr. Bayard, a man of eminent ability—a republican, a patriot; and he (Mr. B.) believed, that the sentiment would and ought to have its weight. It was at a particular period of the embargo, and the remarks were made in the course of a speech on the question; and in reading this, he intended to make no special reference to that portion of the Union; they had a right to express what they felt; he merely referred to it as illustrative of the principles of our Government. In the course of that gentleman's remarks on the repeal of the embargo law, Mr. B. said as follows:

"We all know that the opposition to the embargo, in the Eastern States, is not the opposition of a political party, or of a few discontented men, but the resistance of the people, to a measure which they feel as oppressive and regard as ruinous. The people of this country are not to be governed by force, but by affection and confidence. It is for them we legislate; and if they do not like our laws, it is our duty to repeal them."

"If they do not like our laws, it is our duty to repeal them"—so said he (Mr. B.) It was right and proper that the other members of the Union should respect their feelings, nay, even their prejudices. Supposing that our Government had pursued a different course; had steadily refused to repeal the embargo law; had determined, in the language of the present day, to make an experiment to test the strength of the Union, and that our fellow-citizens of the east should have been coerced at the point of the bayonet: what in all probability, would have been the consequence? He believed there would have been blood shed, and that the consequence would have been a dissolution of the Union; and that the prospect of a free government would have been destroyed; that all the States of the Union would have become separate governments, and civil war would have resulted. The calamitous consequences which would result from a dismemberment of the confederacy, none could doubt. Each of the great divisions seeking to strengthen themselves against the aggressions of the other, would give large powers to their executive authorities, which would most probably terminate in the establishment of a military despotism in each.

Proud as he was of the achievements which had been performed under the star spangled banner—proud as he was of the stars and stripes which have fluttered in every sea and every clime; anxious as he was for the glory of the country; yet God forbid that those stripes and stars which had heretofore been the rallying point of heroism, should now float over the mangled corpses of our bleeding countrymen. God forbid that our country should under-

go this sad and disastrous revolution: for he believed, whenever that should take place, not only the liberties of this country, but the best and brightest hopes of the civilized world, would be destroyed forever.

**Talpacot Operation.**—A fortnight ago Mr. Morris, surgeon, of Rochdale, performed the Talpacot operation (for a new nose) upon Benjamin Wilson, of Zaccara, in the same place; the patient is now doing very well, and will evidently look much better for his new member. Mr. Morris, formed the new nose from integuments covering the forehead.

**STULTZ.**—The celebrated tailor, Stultz, died at Aries, in the South of France, on an estate lately bought by him for £103,000. His property besides this exceeds £400,000.

[Stultz was the very Prince of European tailors. He would not condescend to cut a coat or make a pair of breeches, for any but the nobility or those who brought letters of introduction and recommendation from persons of distinction, as individuals of decided fashion. It was a rare thing for any American citizen to be able to show letters from sources high enough to afford him an opportunity to have his legs and shoulders measured by this famous knight of the thimble.]

**Boston Sentinel.**

**Mammoth Boy.**—Mr. Jonathan Francis, living in Eagle township, Hocking county, (Ohio) has a son that weighed, in the fore part of December, at the age of 11 years and 9 months, one hundred and ninety-seven pounds. Mr. Francis, the father of this boy, weighs three hundred and forty-five.

**A family in Parliament.**—Mr. O'Connell enters the House of Commons at the head of a phalanx of six of his own relations. Maurice O'Connell, his eldest son, member for Tralee; Morgan O'Connell his second son, member for the county of Meath; John O'Connell, his third son, for Youghall; Christopher Fitzsimmons, his son in law, member for the county of Dublin; W. F. Finn, his brother in law, member for the county of Kilkenny; and Morgan John O'Connell, his nephew who will take his place from the county of Kerry.

## HUNTING EXPLOITS.

Putnam's well known adventure in the wolf's den, has suggested a record of the following, which appeared in the last number of the Western Monthly Magazine. They are pronounced authentic.

N. Y. Paper.

"Many years ago, a Frenchman, with his son, was hunting in a part of Missouri, distant about forty miles from St. Louis. Having wounded a large bear, the animal took refuge in a cave, the aperture leading into which, was so small as barely to admit its passage. The hunter, leaving his son without, instantly prepared to follow, and with some difficulty drew his body through the narrow entrance. Having reached the interior of the cave, he discharged his piece with so true an aim as to inflict a mortal wound upon the bear. The latter rushed forward, and passing the man, attempted to escape from the cave, but on reaching the narrowest part of the passage, through which it had entered with some difficulty, the strength of the animal failed, and it expired. The entrance to the cave was now completely closed by the carcass of the animal. The boy on the outside heard his father scream for assistance, and attempted to drag out the bear, but found his strength insufficient. After many unavailing efforts, he became most terrified, and mounted his father's horse with the determination of seeking assistance. There was no road through the wilderness, but the sagacious horse, taking the direction to St. Louis, carried the alarmed youth to that place, where a party was soon raised and despatched to the relief of the hunter. But they searched in vain for the place of his captivity. From some cause not now recollected, the trace of the horse was obliterated, and the boy in his agitation, had so far forgotten the landmarks as to be totally unable to lead them to the spot. They returned after a weary and unsuccessful search; the hunter was heard of no more, and no doubt remained of his having perished miserably in the cave. Some years afterwards, the aperture of the cavern was discovered in a spot so hidden and so difficult of access as to have escaped the notice of those who had passed near it. Near the mouth was found the skeleton of the bear and within the cave, that of the Frenchman, with his gun and equipments, all apparently in the same condition as when he died. That he should have perished of hunger, from mere inability to effect his escape by removing the body of the bear, seems improbable because supposing him to have been unable by main strength to effect this object, it would have cost him but little labor to have cut up and removed the animal by piecemeal. It is most likely either that he was afflicted, or that he had received some injury, which disabled him from exertion. The cave bears a name which commemorates the event.

The other circumstances to which we



cluded, occurred in Monroe county, in Illinois. There are many parts of this country, singular depressions or basins, which the inhabitants call *cup-holes*. They are sometimes very deep, circular at the top, with steep sides meeting in a point at the bottom, precisely in the shape of a funnel. At the bottom of one of these, a party of hunters discovered the den of a she wolf, and ascertained that it contained a litter of whelps. For the purpose of destroying the latter, they assembled at the place. On examining the entrance to the den, it was found to be perpendicular, and so narrow as to render it impossible or very difficult for a man to enter; and as a motion prevailed among the hunters, that the female wolf only visits her young at night, it was proposed to send in a boy to destroy the whelps. A fine, courageous boy, armed with a knife, was accordingly thrust into the cavern, where, to his surprise, he found himself in the company of the she wolf, whose glistening eye-balls, white teeth, and snarl, sufficiently announced her presence. The boy retreated towards the entrance, and called to his friends, to inform them that the old wolf was there. The men told him that he was mistaken; that the old wolf never staid with her young in day-light, and advised him to go boldly up to the den, and destroy the litter. The boy, thinking that the darkness of the cave might have deceived him, returned, advanced boldly and laid his hand upon the she wolf, who spring upon him, and bit him very severely, before he could effect his retreat, and would probably have killed him, had he not defended himself with resolution. One or two of the men now succeeded in effecting an entrance, torches were introduced, the wolf shot, and her offspring destroyed.

### THE CONVENTION OF S. C.

Monday, March 11, 1833.

Pursuant to a Proclamation, issued on the 13th of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the Convention of the People of South Carolina re-assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the Town of Columbia, on this day at Meridian.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ware, the roll was called, after which the President addressed the Convention explaining the objects of the meeting. He mentioned in concluding, that as another Governor had been chosen since his appointment, he would, after submitting to them the following correspondence, resign his office into their hands.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Columbia, March 11, 1833.

To JAMES HAMILTON, Jun. Esq., President of the Convention of the People of South Carolina:

Sir—I herewith transmit you a letter which I have received from the Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Commissioner from the State of Virginia, which, together with the Correspondence in relation to Mr. Leigh's Mission, and the Resolutions of Virginia, of which he is the bearer, you are requested to lay before the Assembly over which you preside.

I am very Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

Columbia, March 11th, 1833.

Sir—Having, at our first interview, presented to you the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia of the 20th January last, on the subject of federal relations, I have now to request your Excellency to lay these resolutions before the Convention of the people of South Carolina, which, at my instance, has been re-assembled for the purpose of considering them.

The General Assembly of Virginia has expressed in its own language, its sentiments concerning the unhappy controversy between the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government, and its motives, its views and object, in making this intimation. In these respects, therefore the commissioner it has thought proper to depute to South Carolina, can have nothing to add, and nothing even to explain. The duty presented to him is simple and precise. He is instructed to communicate the preamble and resolutions to the proper authorities of this State, and to give them such direction as in his judgment may be best calculated to promote the objects which the Legislature of Virginia has in view; and this part of his duty he has already, by the prompt and cordial compliance of those authorities, had the happiness to accomplish, to the entire satisfaction (as he has reason to believe) of the Legislature of Virginia. And he is further instructed and authorized to express to the public authorities and people of this our sister State, the sincere good will of the Legislature and people of Virginia towards their sister State, and their anxious solicitude that the kind and respectful representations they have addressed to her, may lead to an accommodation of the differences between this State and the General Government.

Virginia is animated with an ardent and devoted attachment to the Union of the States; and to the rights of the several States that compose the Union; and if similarity of situation and of interests naturally induce her to sympathize, with peculiar sensibility, in whatever affects the prosperity and happiness of South Carolina and the other Southern States, she knows how to reconcile this sentiment with her duty and duty towards each of the other States, severally, and towards the United States. She is most solicitous to maintain and preserve our present institutions, which, though they partake of imperfection, from which no human institutions are ever exempt, and notwithstanding these instances of mal-administration or error in which all governments are liable, are

yet, as she confidently believes, the happiest frame of polity that is now or ever has been enjoyed by any people—to maintain and preserve the whole, and every part of these institutions, in full vigor and purity; to uphold the Union, and the States; to maintain the Federal Government in all its just powers, administered according to the pure principles of the constitution without the least departure from the limitations prescribed by the compact, fairly understood, and the State governments in all their rights and authority, as absolutely necessary to the good government and happiness of their respective citizens.—Consolidation and disunion are alike aberrant from her affections and her judgment, the one involving, at the least, a forfeiture of the manifold advantages and blessings so long and so generally felt and acknowledged to have been derived from the Union; and the other having an apparent, perhaps inevitable, tendency to military despotism. And she is apprehensive—for reasons too obvious to need particular mention—that in case any differences between the federal government and the States, shall ever be brought to the arbitrament of force, the result, let it be what it may, must effect such a change in our existing institutions as cannot but be evil, since it would be a change from those forms of government which we have experienced to be good, and under which we have certainly been, in the main, free, prosperous, contented and happy. Therefore, in the present controversy between the federal government and the State of South Carolina, she deprecates any resort to force by either, and is sanguine in the hope, that, with proper moderation and forbearance on both sides, this controversy may be adjusted (as all our controversies hitherto have been) by the influence of truth, reason and justice.

Virginia, remembering the history of South Carolina, her services in war and in peace, and her contributions of virtue and intelligence to the common councils of the Union, and knowing well the generosity, the magnanimity, and the loyalty of her character, entertained the most perfect confidence, that these sentiments so cherished by herself, would find a response in the heart and understanding of every citizen of this State. And that confidence induced her intercession on the present occasion. She has not presumed to dictate, or even to advise. She has addressed her entreaty to the Congress of the United States, to redress the grievance of which South Carolina complains. And she has spoken to South Carolina also, as one sovereign State, as one State of this Union, ought to speak to another. She has earnestly, affectionately, and respectfully, requested, and entreated South Carolina, "to rescind or suspend her late Ordinance, and to await the result of a combined and strenuous effort of the friends of the Union and Peace, to effect an adjustment and conciliation of all public differences now unhappily existing." She well hoped, that this State "would listen willingly and respectfully to her voice;" for she knew and felt, that South Carolina could not descend from the dignity, and would not compromise the rights, of her sovereignty, by yielding to the intercession of a sister State.

If, therefore, no other considerations could have been presented to the Convention of the people of South Carolina, if no other motives for compliance could have been suggested than the intercession of Virginia, offered in the temper and manner it has been, and the interests we all have in the Union, the common attachment we feel for our tried republican institutions, the aversion from civil discord and commotion, and the wise and just dread of changes of which no sagacity can foresee the consequences,—it might have been hoped and expected, that the Convention would rescind, or at least suspend for a time its late Ordinance.

But, in truth, the Convention comes now to a consideration of this subject, under a state of circumstances, not anticipated by Virginia when she interposed her good offices to promote a peaceable adjustment of the controversy between this State and the federal government. There has been made that "combined and strenuous effort of the friends of peace and Union, to effect an adjustment and conciliation" of this controversy, the result of which South Carolina was requested and expected to await—and that effort, it is hoped, will prove successful. The recent act of Congress, "to modify the act of the 14th of July 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," is such a modification of the tariff laws as (I trust) will leave little room for hesitation on the part of the Convention of the people of South Carolina, as to the wisdom and propriety of rescinding its Ordinance.

Forbearing, therefore, to enter at large into the many and forcible considerations of justice and policy, which, independently of this measure of Congress, might, I humbly conceive, have sufficed to induce the Convention to suspend, if not to rescind the Ordinance, I shall rest in the hope, that the wisdom of the Convention will adopt, at once, the course which the dignity, and patriotism of South Carolina, her attachment to the Union, so constantly expressed, and manifested by her deeds, her duty to herself and towards her sister States, and (I hope I may add without presumption) her respect for the intercession of Virginia; shall dictate to be proper; and that that course will lead to a renewal of perfect harmony.

Sensible as I am, how little any effort of mine has or could have contributed to the result I now anticipated, I shall be well content with the honor of having been the bearer of the resolutions of Virginia, and of a favorable answer to them—happy in being the humblest instrument of such a work. I have the honor to be, with profound respect, your most obedient servant.

B. W. LEIGH.

To his Excellency R. Y. Hayne Governor of South Carolina.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of a President of the Convention which resulted in the choice of Governor Hayne. After being conducted to the chair, Gov. H. made a short address and entered upon the duties of his station.

On motion of General Hamilton it was resolved to invite the Honorable Benjamin Watkins Leigh, to a seat within the bar of the Convention.

The subject matter of his mission was then, on motion referred to a committee of twenty one. It was then on motion resolved that the acts of Congress, connected with the controversy between the State and General Government be printed, after which the Convention adjourned.

On Tuesday nothing was done, except the appointment of committees; the committee of twenty one not being ready to report.

On Wednesday

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, at Meridian to-day. The proceedings were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Wofford, and the Journal of yesterday read. The Hon. C. J. Colcock, from the select committee of twenty-one, reported to the Convention an Ordinance and an accompanying Report, on the subject of the Act of the late Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports."

The Report and Ordinance were as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred, the communication of the Honorable B. W. Leigh, Commissioner from the State of Virginia, and all other matters connected with the subject, and the course which should be pursued by the Convention at the present important crisis of our political affairs, beg leave to

### REPORT

That they have had under consideration, the act passed at the late session of Congress to modify the "act of the 14th of July 1832, and all other acts imposing duties upon imports;" and have duly deliberated on the course which it becomes the people of South Carolina to pursue at this interesting crisis in our political affairs. It is now upwards of ten years since the people and constituted authorities of this State, took ground against the *protecting system*, as "unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust;" and solemnly declared in language which was then cordially responded to by the other Southern States, that it never could be submitted to "as the settled policy of the country." After remonstrating for years against this system in vain, and making every possible effort to produce a redress of this grievance by invoking the protection of the constitution, and by appealing to the justice of our Brethren, we saw during the session of Congress, which ended in July last, a modification effected avowedly as the final adjustment of the Tariff, to take effect after the complete extinguishment of the public debt, by which the protecting system could only be considered as riveted upon the country forever.

Believing that under these circumstances, there were no hopes of any further reduction of the duties from the ordinary action of the federal government; and convinced that under the operation of this system the labor and capital of the plantation states must be forever tributary to the manufacturing states, and that we should in effect be reduced to a condition of colonial vassalage, South Carolina felt herself constrained, by a just regard for her own rights and interests, by her love of liberty and her devotion to the Constitution, to interpose in her sovereign capacity for the purpose of arresting the progress of the evil, and maintaining, within her own limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to her as a sovereign state. Ardently attached to the Union of the States, without which the Union itself would cease to be a blessing; and well convinced that the regulation of the whole labour and capital of this vast confederacy by a great central Government must lead inevitably to the total destruction of our free institutions, they did not hesitate to throw themselves fearlessly into the breach, to arrest the torrent of usurpation which was sweeping before it all that was truly valuable in our political system.

The effect of this interposition, if it has not equalled our wishes, has been beyond what existing circumstances would have authorized us to expect. The spectacle of a single State, unaided and alone, standing up for her rights—influenced by no other motive than a sincere desire to maintain the public liberty and bring about a salutary reform in the administration of the Government, has roused the attention of the whole country, and has caused many to pause and reflect, who have heretofore seemed madly bent on the consummation of a scheme of policy absolutely fatal to the liberty of the people, and the prosperity of a large portion of the Union.—Though reviled and slandered by those whose pecuniary or political interests stood in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy—deserted by many to whom she had a right to look for support and aid, and threatened with violence from abroad, and convulsions within, South Carolina, conscious of the rectitude of her intentions and the justice of her cause, stood unmoved; firmly resolved to maintain her liberties, or perish in the conflict. The result has been a beneficial modification of the Tariff of 1832, even before the time appointed for that act to go into effect; and within a few months after its enactment accompanied by a provision for a gradual reduction of the duties to the revenue standard. Though the reduction provided for by the Bill, which has just passed, is, neither in its amount or the time when it is to go into effect, such as the South had a right to require; yet such an approach has been made towards the true principles on which the duties on imports ought to be adjusted under our system, that the People of South Carolina are

willing, so far as to yield to the measure, as a sign that their Ordinance shall henceforth be considered as having no force or effect. Unequal and oppressive as the system of raising revenue by duties upon imports, must be upon the Agricultural States, which furnish more than two-thirds of the domestic exports of the United States; yet South Carolina always has been, and still is willing to make large sacrifices to the peace and harmony of the Union. Though she believes that the protecting system is founded in the assumption of powers not granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government, yet she has never insisted on such an immediate reduction of the duties as should involve the manufacturers in ruin. That a reduction to the lowest amount necessary to supply the wants of the Government, might be safely effected in four or five years, cannot, in our estimation, admit of a reasonable doubt; still, in a great struggle for principles, South Carolina would disdain to cavil about a small amount of duties, and a few years more or less in effecting the adjustment, provided only she can secure substantial justice, and obtain a distinct recognition of the principle for which she has so long contended.—Among the provisions of the new Bill, which recommend it to our acceptance, is the establishment of a system of *ad valorem duties*; and the entire abandonment of the specific duties, and the *minimum*. Tyrannical provisions, by which duties rated nominally at 25 per cent. were in many cases raised to upwards of 100 per cent., and by which the coarse and cheap articles, used by the poor, were taxed much higher than the expensive articles used by the rich; an unjust and odious regulation, against which we have constantly protested in the most earnest terms. The reduction before the expiration of the present year of one tenth part of the duties on all articles "exceeding twenty per cent. on the value thereof" (embracing the entire mass of the protected articles) and a gradual reduction thereafter, on such articles, down to 20 per cent. (the duties upon which, under the tariff of 1832, range from 30 to upwards of 100 per cent.), and average upwards of 50 per cent.) are great and manifest ameliorations of the system, to the benefit of which we cannot be insensible. But great as must be the advantages of these reductions, they are small in comparison with the distinct recognition, in the new Bill, of two great principles which we deem of inestimable value—that the duties shall eventually be brought down to the revenue standard, even if it shall be found necessary to reduce the duties on the protected articles below 20 per cent., and that no more money shall be raised than shall be necessary to an economical administration of the Government.

These provisions embody the great principles in reference to this subject for which South Carolina has so long and so earnestly contended, and it is the pledge therein contained shall be fulfilled in good faith,—they must, in their operation, arrest the abuses which have grown out of the unauthorized appropriations of the public money. We should consider the reduction of the revenue to the amount "necessary to the economical administration of the government," as one of the happiest reforms which could possibly take place in the practical operation of the system; as it would arrest the progress of corruption; limit the exercise of executive patronage and power—restore the independence of the states, and put an end to all these questions of disputed power, against which we have constantly protested. It is this aspect of the question which has reconciled us to the provisions of the new bill (certainly not free from objections) which provide for the introduction of linens, silks, worsted and a number of other articles free of duty. The reduction of revenue which will thereby be effected, and the beneficial influence of a free trade, in several of these articles which are almost exclusively purchased by the agricultural staples of the Southern States, and which will furnish an advantageous exchange for these productions, to the amount of several millions of dollars annually, are considerations not to be overlooked. Nor can we be insensible to the benefits to be derived from the united efforts of the whole South, aided by other states having interests identified with our own in bringing about the late adjustment of the tariff, promising, we trust for the future, that union of sentiment, and concert in action, which are necessary to secure the rights and interests of the Southern States. On the whole, in whatever aspect the question is contemplated, your committee find in the late modification of the tariff, cause for congratulation and triumph. If we have not yet succeeded in the complete establishment of the great principles of free trade and constitutional liberty, such progress has been made towards the accomplishment of the former, as must serve to rekindle our hopes, and to excite us to fresh exertions in the glorious work of reform in which we are engaged. Influenced by these views, the committee is satisfied that it would not comport with the liberal feelings of the people of South Carolina; nor be consistent with the sincere desire by which they have always been animated, not only to live in harmony with their brethren, but to preserve the Union of the States, could they hesitate under existing circumstances in recommending that the ordinance of Nullification, and the acts of the Legislature consequent thereon, be henceforth held and deemed of no force and effect. And they recommend the following ordinance.

### ORDINANCE

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act recently passed, has made such a reduction and modification of the duties upon foreign imports, as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the revenue standard; and

that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenditures of the Government.

It is therefore Ordained and Declared, That the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," and all acts passed in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect; provided that the act entitled "an act further to alter and amend the military laws of this State," passed on the 30th day of December, 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature.

Form the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times.

### THE BLOODY BILL.

The Bill lately passed by Congress ostensibly for the collection of revenue, effectually puts the Constitution of the country under the feet of the President—leaving the sovereignty of the States—the lives, liberty, and property of the free citizens of this Republic, entirely at the mercy of a man, who is thus clothed with all the attributes of a Despot—and wants but the name of AUTOCRAT to qualify him for the Iron Sceptre. The People of the South have passed a severe but just judgment on the late abominable Proclamation and Message. The principles of that Proclamation and Message have been approved by the Congress; and the Bloody Bill responds to the call contained in them—thus exhibiting (and it is a fatal sign!) that the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government have combined together to trample on the popular rights.

The reader must know that the passage of the Tariff Bill, removed entirely every colour of necessity for this detestable and sanguinary act of Tyranny. The South had signified its willingness to acquiesce in the adjustment proposed by Mr. Clay. No necessity on that account, then, existed, for its passage—and the People must be left to the inference that it was passed in the mere wantonness of power—insulting to them—and dangerous to the Constitution.—What earthly excuse can be assigned for this nefarious proceeding? None—absolutely none.—Nothing could have induced it but a sinister purpose to engraft, thus indirectly, the principles of the detestable Proclamation on the Constitution—and hereafter to hold up this Bill in terror to the States—to frighten them from the maintenance of their sovereign rights. It is a deep device—a disguised and dangerous movement of the Federal Party which must be promptly met, and put down. As Mr. McDuffie justly observed of it, its title should have been, "An act to subvert the sovereignty of the States—to consolidate them into a government without limitations of power—and to make the civil subservient to the military authority."

A leading advocate of this Bill observed that it was "necessary to pass it, in order to prevent its being said that Nullification produced the abandonment of the American System." Thus, it should seem, that, in order to destroy State Rights, and those who support them, these men hesitate not to trample the Constitution under their feet! To such an extreme of corruption and profligacy have the adherents of Government arrived! It remains to be seen whether these men will be sustained by the People. If they should be, then is the Constitution, indeed, mere parchment.

### THE BLOODY BILL.

The Papers from the South are hurling their execrations against this high handed and nefarious measure. The popular spirit is rising every where against it. We be to its supporters! The fate of the Sedition Law advocates will be honour when compared with theirs. The friends of the Constitution will rally against it in every State. It is an effectual overthrow of the Constitution. Already are some of the leading Federalists (Monarchists would be a fairer word), crying out that "nullification is dead! State Rights absurdities are gone! State Sovereignties—that whimsical notion of the Republicans, is blown sky high! The Government is now consolidated, as it was intended by its framers to be!"—and Jackson will crush the monster Party! Stop, Gentlemen! Not so fast. Your Bloody Bill will never be the Constitution of the South. Jackson can do every thing. There is a voice—a well known voice, that cries "TO THE RES. CUE!"—GIVE NOT SLEEP TO YOUR EYES, NOR CUMBER TO YOUR EYELIDS, TILL THIS BILL BE ERASED FROM THE STATUTE BOOK!" His voice will be heard and heeded.

Jeffersonian.

### THE "FAILURE."

It is known, and will be seen, that Calhoun and Webster did not meet each other on the Bloody Bill—for though Webster spoke in reply, he made the Resolutions, and not the Bill the subject of his remarks. The cry of a "Failure" was got up and paid for by Van Buren and Jackson. The Parties met directly on the Resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, and their speeches are forthcoming, when the public will be able to judge for itself.

It is reported on sound authority that while Mr. Calhoun was speaking in defence of his Resolutions, John Randolph sat eyeing Webster. A hat was on a table before him, which obstructed his sight.—"Take that Hat away!" said Mr. R. It was removed—and the keen-eyed descendant of Pocahontas sat himself to watch the motion of Webster; throwing into his face, that piercing gaze, before which he had quailed in past time. When Mr. Calhoun sat down, Webster rose and flattered, and blundered, and sat down utterly demolished. "Aye," said Randolph: "He's dead! He's dead, sir! He has been dead and at home ages. I can find dying the duties to the revenue standard; and

### From the Richmond Whig, THE RALLYING POINT.

It seems very evident to us, and has appeared since the Proclamation; that there must be a new organization of parties in this country on the basis of fundamental principle and the true construction of the Federal Constitution. It is not material to enquire, or even to know, how it has come to pass; but the fact itself is beyond dispute, that the Federal Government is now administered on Federal principles; that Federal councils predominate at Washington; that the Proclamation embodying a number of dogmas covering the whole ground of dispute between the Republican and Federal parties, is transcendently and peerlessly Federal, and that the "Force Bill," the progeny of those doctrines, is worthy of its paternity, and more odious and abominable than the Alien and Sedition Laws themselves. Whether Gen. Jackson was duped into sanctioning these ultra doctrines, which annihilating the States as Sovereignties, at a blow, concentrate all power in the Federal arm, or has only now, for the first time, displayed his original principles, or the corrupting influence of power upon the nature of man; whether he has sinned from ignorance, or has listened to the suggestions of hatred; what boots it to enquire? There is the Proclamation; there are its doctrines, which Alexander Hamilton would blush to own, and none but the "simple turned worse" would have put into the mouth of a doting and confiding President, and there stands the Law, the product of General Jackson's prostitution of ultra Federalism.

The country is in a more perilous condition as to principle than in 1793. The "doctrines" of the Proclamation are more sweeping and annihilating of reserved rights than those which were embodied in the Sedition Laws; that struck at a single right, those at all. 2. The popularity of Gen. Jackson far exceeds that of the elder Adams, and has attached multitudes to the principles of his Proclamation for the reason alone, that Jackson has sanctioned them: Nay, ourselves have heard even legislators, "huzza for Jackson, no matter what was in the Proclamation," legislators who called, and possibly thought themselves, '98 Republicans. This overshadowing popularity, which appeared to defy time and circumstance to diminish or impair it, was precisely the basis of the calculation which emboldened the artful elaborator of the Proclamation, Edward Livingston, to drag it so highly with Federalism. Such an opportunity for reorganizing Federalism could never again occur; an ignorant and imbecile President might be committed to any extent, while his unbounded popularity furnished a prospect of sustaining any thing advanced in his name. The Federal trio in the Cabinet—Livingston, McLane and Taney—saw the opportunity, and embraced it to the utmost latitude. 3. The sectional feelings and antipathies the growth of late years, and the fruit of legislation. These must have the effect to a great degree of consolidating the North in favor of the Proclamation, and making even a question of principle, also a sectional question. The North will support the Proclamation for a better reason than that the South opposes it.

These are some of the causes which will render the contest more arduous than that of '98. Nevertheless, if we would preserve ours and our children's rights, we would remain a free, sovereign and independent People, and would not sink into consolidation and vassalage, we must fight the battle again, and that with stout hearts and willing hands. We must fight it with the resolute despair of rebels with the halberd around their necks, for not to conquer, not to succeed in overthrowing the dogmas of the Proclamation, and their spawn the Enforcing Bill, is neither more nor less than to fall into the condition of a province to New York and Pennsylvania, and finally to retain personal liberty itself a surfeiture.

Let the Force Bill then be the rallying point, that in which is concentrated the essence of the hateful doctrine of modern, as much worse than ancient Federalism. Let us rally against it, as our fathers rallied against the Alien and Sedition Laws, and swear never to remit our exertions until the statute book is purged of the disgrace.

### MR. POINDEXTER OF MISSISSIPPI.

Pending the passage of Mr. Clay's bill in the Senate, for a modification of the tariff, on a question of formality about the introduction of the bill, Mr. Poindexter held forth the following pithy and piquant remarks. With the senator we agree, that a cure is much more desirable by the bill, than by "gunpowder, ball and cannon."

Mr. Poindexter said—"We have arrived at a most singular state of things. How were gentlemen loudly denouncing all tariff—who were yet perfectly willing to vote fleets and armies for enforcing them? The olive branch of peace had been offered by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky—shall we refuse him leave to introduce it, because forsooth the bill which contains it must, like most other bills, be amended? If one of its provisions could not constitutionally be adopted here, is it worse than a precious bill now under discussion which violates the Constitution from beginning to end, and ought to be kicked out of the Senate? He hoped the proposed bill which looks to a state of peace and concord would be heard. The Senator from Ky., had his thanks for proposing it. He regarded it as a more salutary panacea for the disorders which now pervaded the nation, than gunpowder, balls and cannon. He was willing to accede to any proposition which approached towards constitution, rather than clothe the executive with the whole physical force of the nation."



THE CAROLINIAN.

THAT JUSTICE BEAT COURAGE.

SALISBURY:

MARCH 25, 1833.

In another column of our paper will be found the proceedings of the Convention of South Carolina, up to Tuesday.

The interest which is manifested in every section of our Country, in the proceedings of that body, has induced us to give them, as late as they have been received, a place in our paper, to the exclusion of other less interesting matter. As we expected, the convention has received the Ordinance, nullifying the Tariff acts of '28 and '32.

What will be done with the "Bill of Blood"? We are unable to say. We learn that it has been referred to a select committee.

It would not at all surprise us, were this tyrannical and uncalculated act, to be declared null and void: one thing is certain, let South Carolina do what she may upon the subject, it will meet with the fate of the Alien and Sedition acts, and its supporters, like the supporters of those obnoxious laws, will, before the expiration of ten years, receive the contempt and the execration of every friend of Liberty.

JESSE SPIEGITT.

The last Georgian Patriot, is filled with the Circular of this time-serving, office-seeking, man worshipping Representative of the people of North Carolina. From the pen, it is said, of Amos Kendall, the hiring tool of the Cabinet irresponsible. If any one thing, in this compound of absurdities, could surprise us more than another, it would be the gross perversion of facts. But we are not surprised at anything which Jesse Speight could say, or do. He that could play sycophant to Gov. Branch, when in office, can well play pander to his enemies, when he is out of office. In speaking of the modification of the Tariff he gives Van Buren and Co. all the credit for it, and says that neither did Mr. Clay, or Mr. Calhoun have any hand in it. Is there one in his district to expose the wretch, who would barter away the rights of his constituents, while in Congress, and then perjure and cant, like he has, to justify his treason? We hope, for the dignity and honor of our State, that there is; North Carolina has long enough been represented by such a Judas.

SHAMEFUL.

The "collared" Editor of the Elizabeth City Advocate, in speaking of some of the Whigs of '33, who have discontinued his service paper, says: "We prefer remaining in the family of 'Uncle Sam,' as he has fed us with a great deal of the milk of human kindness." Or we abuse our brethren of the South, he might have said, because we are PAID for doing so.

WORTH READING.

The *Spice in Washington*, in a letter to the Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, under date of the 5th March, contains the following, which we recommend to the reader's attention. It will be seen from this, that the vengeance of the President, is likely to fall, from the passage of the "Bloody" Bill, not upon the devoted heads of the people of South Carolina, but upon the heads of some of his own friends. But to the extract:

"A new and alarming difficulty has arisen. The Parasites of Power are endeavoring to smother the flame which has been kindled by resistance and unabridged ambition. The fourth and fifth sections of the bill to coerce South Carolina, opens the *Cherokee case*, and enables them to bring the question of title to the Georgia Gold Mines before the Supreme Court of the United States. Immediately after the passage of this bill, the *Cherokee* case, in due form, gave notice to Gov. Cass, Secretary of War, of their determination to prosecute in the treaty, which they had made, in a great measure, by compulsion. It is now said and believed, that they will carry up their case, in relation to their lands, to the Supreme Court, and it is the opinion, generally, of sound Lawyers, that a decree will be made in their favor. The effect of the *Cherokee* notice upon the Cabinet has been very great. The War Minister is embarrassed by the new and unexpected position, in which this movement places the Administration.

If the *Cherokee* persist, and they probably will, unless bought off by a large sum of money, Georgia will then be compelled to respond in the value of the lands she has divided, by lottery, among her citizens; or to resist the decision of the Supreme Court by force and arms. All this difficulty has arisen out of the passage of a bill which is a *bis* upon our statute book, and which I think was passed upon Congress for the sole purpose of gratifying the bad passions of weak and wicked men."

We copy the following merited compliment to the bold and fearless Representative of the Morganton district, from the *Charleston Mercury*. We regret, the necessity which has compelled us to delay the publication of the speech of Mr. Carson, alluded to by the Editor of the *Mercury*,—we shall take an early opportunity of giving it to our readers:

"The extract from the speech of Mr. Carson, of N. Carolina, against the *Force Bill*, which will be found in this morning's paper, is creditable, alike, to his understanding and his feelings. The insult offered to Mr. Calhoun, and to which Mr. Carson adverts, are in admirably keeping with that spirit of slavish submission, on the one hand, and daring usurpation, on the other, which threatens, unless speedily and firmly resisted by the South, to overturn the liberties of these States, or compel them, like the strong man of old in his indignant rage, themselves to pull down upon the heads of their enemies these costly and mighty pillars, reared by the genius and patriotism of our fathers, and which have for nearly half a century so nobly sustained our republican institutions, thus achieving for liberty the mournful yet magnificent triumph of grappling with her foes as she falls, and ere her voice is hushed in death, of saying to the world:

"We copy the following merited compliment to the bold and fearless Representative of the Morganton district, from the *Charleston Mercury*. We regret, the necessity which has compelled us to delay the publication of the speech of Mr. Carson, alluded to by the Editor of the *Mercury*,—we shall take an early opportunity of giving it to our readers:

"The extract from the speech of Mr. Carson, of N. Carolina, against the *Force Bill*, which will be found in this morning's paper, is creditable, alike, to his understanding and his feelings. The insult offered to Mr. Calhoun, and to which Mr. Carson adverts, are in admirably keeping with that spirit of slavish submission, on the one hand, and daring usurpation, on the other, which threatens, unless speedily and firmly resisted by the South, to overturn the liberties of these States, or compel them, like the strong man of old in his indignant rage, themselves to pull down upon the heads of their enemies these costly and mighty pillars, reared by the genius and patriotism of our fathers, and which have for nearly half a century so nobly sustained our republican institutions, thus achieving for liberty the mournful yet magnificent triumph of grappling with her foes as she falls, and ere her voice is hushed in death, of saying to the world:

"We copy the following merited compliment to the bold and fearless Representative of the Morganton district, from the *Charleston Mercury*. We regret, the necessity which has compelled us to delay the publication of the speech of Mr. Carson, alluded to by the Editor of the *Mercury*,—we shall take an early opportunity of giving it to our readers:

"The extract from the speech of Mr. Carson, of N. Carolina, against the *Force Bill*, which will be found in this morning's paper, is creditable, alike, to his understanding and his feelings. The insult offered to Mr. Calhoun, and to which Mr. Carson adverts, are in admirably keeping with that spirit of slavish submission, on the one hand, and daring usurpation, on the other, which threatens, unless speedily and firmly resisted by the South, to overturn the liberties of these States, or compel them, like the strong man of old in his indignant rage, themselves to pull down upon the heads of their enemies these costly and mighty pillars, reared by the genius and patriotism of our fathers, and which have for nearly half a century so nobly sustained our republican institutions, thus achieving for liberty the mournful yet magnificent triumph of grappling with her foes as she falls, and ere her voice is hushed in death, of saying to the world:

"We copy the following merited compliment to the bold and fearless Representative of the Morganton district, from the *Charleston Mercury*. We regret, the necessity which has compelled us to delay the publication of the speech of Mr. Carson, alluded to by the Editor of the *Mercury*,—we shall take an early opportunity of giving it to our readers:

"The extract from the speech of Mr. Carson, of N. Carolina, against the *Force Bill*, which will be found in this morning's paper, is creditable, alike, to his understanding and his feelings. The insult offered to Mr. Calhoun, and to which Mr. Carson adverts, are in admirably keeping with that spirit of slavish submission, on the one hand, and daring usurpation, on the other, which threatens, unless speedily and firmly resisted by the South, to overturn the liberties of these States, or compel them, like the strong man of old in his indignant rage, themselves to pull down upon the heads of their enemies these costly and mighty pillars, reared by the genius and patriotism of our fathers, and which have for nearly half a century so nobly sustained our republican institutions, thus achieving for liberty the mournful yet magnificent triumph of grappling with her foes as she falls, and ere her voice is hushed in death, of saying to the world:

"We copy the following merited compliment to the bold and fearless Representative of the Morganton district, from the *Charleston Mercury*. We regret, the necessity which has compelled us to delay the publication of the speech of Mr. Carson, alluded to by the Editor of the *Mercury*,—we shall take an early opportunity of giving it to our readers:

"The extract from the speech of Mr. Carson, of N. Carolina, against the *Force Bill*, which will be found in this morning's paper, is creditable, alike, to his understanding and his feelings. The insult offered to Mr. Calhoun, and to which Mr. Carson adverts, are in admirably keeping with that spirit of slavish submission, on the one hand, and daring usurpation, on the other, which threatens, unless speedily and firmly resisted by the South, to overturn the liberties of these States, or compel them, like the strong man of old in his indignant rage, themselves to pull down upon the heads of their enemies these costly and mighty pillars, reared by the genius and patriotism of our fathers, and which have for nearly half a century so nobly sustained our republican institutions, thus achieving for liberty the mournful yet magnificent triumph of grappling with her foes as she falls, and ere her voice is hushed in death, of saying to the world:

"We copy the following merited compliment to the bold and fearless Representative of the Morganton district, from the *Charleston Mercury*. We regret, the necessity which has compelled us to delay the publication of the speech of Mr. Carson, alluded to by the Editor of the *Mercury*,—we shall take an early opportunity of giving it to our readers:

"The extract from the speech of Mr. Carson, of N. Carolina, against the *Force Bill*, which will be found in this morning's paper, is creditable, alike, to his understanding and his feelings. The insult offered to Mr. Calhoun, and to which Mr. Carson adverts, are in admirably keeping with that spirit of slavish submission, on the one hand, and daring usurpation, on the other, which threatens, unless speedily and firmly resisted by the South, to overturn the liberties of these States, or compel them, like the strong man of old in his indignant rage, themselves to pull down upon the heads of their enemies these costly and mighty pillars, reared by the genius and patriotism of our fathers, and which have for nearly half a century so nobly sustained our republican institutions, thus achieving for liberty the mournful yet magnificent triumph of grappling with her foes as she falls, and ere her voice is hushed in death, of saying to the world:

"We copy the following merited compliment to the bold and fearless Representative of the Morganton district, from the *Charleston Mercury*. We regret, the necessity which has compelled us to delay the publication of the speech of Mr. Carson, alluded to by the Editor of the *Mercury*,—we shall take an early opportunity of giving it to our readers:

THE OLD DOMINION.

The proceedings of Congress upon the "all absorbing subject" of the Tariff, and the "bloody bill," has prevented us from keeping pace with the numerous State Rights meetings, which have been recently held in the cradle of democracy. Almost the whole of the old Dominion has been in motion, since the promulgation of the new "Republican creed," of Van Buren & Co. The following towns, drank at a late meeting in the county of Middlesex, will serve as a specimen of the spirit which prevails in the Ancient Dominion:

By the President, John Tyler: The firm and inflexible advocate of the Virginia principles.—The sole and main stand which he has lately made against the encroachments of Federal power, will be in defense of the "true doctrine" of the Constitution, merit our warmest approbation.

By the Vice President, The Union of the States, one and indivisible, to be maintained by moderation and constitutional principles.

By E. T. Montague. The individual sovereignty of the several States, the twenty-four pillars upon which the Temple of Liberty rests: Remove them, and the beautiful edifice will tumble to the dust.

By Thos. W. Faulstich, Esq. John C. Calhoun. The second Jefferson, who has repeated and sustained the great truth that nullification is the rightful remedy.

By Walter Harty, Esq. The Government of the U. States: The result of a Federal, not a Social compact.

By Capt. Robt. Healy. The United States: Twenty-four independent sovereign States, who by entering the Union, have not relinquished the right to judge of infractions of the written compact.

By C. G. Griswold, Esq. State Rights as frittered away by some of our modern State Rights politicians, to the right to petition and remonstrate: what are they? The same which the convicted felon possesses—the right to petition for a reprieve, and to remonstrate against punishment.

By John Chowning, Jr. Esq. Wm. C. Rives, one of our modern State Rights politicians: We grant him the right to petition for a reprieve of his seat in the Senate of the U. S., and to remonstrate against being instructed out of office: May he have occasion to exercise this right.

By Richard J. Moore. The doctrines of '58 and '59: May they never be forgotten, nor perverted.

By Dr. John R. Taylor. South Carolina: We censure you for your rash and precipitate measures; but right or wrong, we would say to you, stand firm and undimmed upon the basis of your sovereignty, and fear not the menaces of the reverend despot, or the near approach of his hireling soldiers.

By Thos. Street, Esq. John Tyler. The advocate of State Rights.

By Walter Harty, Esq. We hail with pleasure the effort of Henry Clay, in the U. S. Senate, to settle the differences growing out of the Tariff, and while the act is worthy of the patriot and the statesman, we are not prepared to go in search of sinister motives.

By Dr. Taylor. Gen. Jackson: In the name of those who have hitherto stood by you through all our reverses, we conjure you to revoke your Proclamation, and its sequel, and suffer not private bickerings and personal animosities to jeopardize the peace and tranquility of your country.

By Dr. Christian. Wilkins' Force Bill—the President's Union measure: We fear it will cement the Union so strongly, as to destroy effectually its federal character.

JOHN FORSYTH AT HOME.

Our readers recollect the time-serving conduct of Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, during the last session of Congress. They recollect that he supported the "Bloody Bill," and that he alone, of all the Southern Senators in Congress, attempted to defeat the passage of Mr. Clay's bill of compromise, by indirect means,—by attempting to make it a party question. It may not, therefore, be uninteresting to them, to know what he is thought of at home, for his shameful dereliction of Southern principles. That they may know this, we copy the following article from the *Millingtonville Times*, an able and well conducted southern paper:

"Estimation of John Forsyth, AT HOME!"

"The betrayal of the feelings of his constituents, & the abuse of their confidence, was never more plainly evinced than it has been by the Republican citizens of Hillsborough, and its vicinity, in Jasper County, in their recent manifestation of abhorrence at the conduct of Mr. Forsyth, in his support of the *Bloody Bill*—his opposition to the peace-making and reduction bill, and his singular alliance with Webster, Van Buren & Co. His apostasy to the views of his constituents, has very deservedly incurred their most indignant displeasure and reprobation; and whilst we are no advocates, or justifiers of the manner in which they manifested their proud spirit and sore feelings at the course which Mr. Forsyth has so madly pursued, yet we admire and applaud the motive which actuated them. Let an insulted people frown with indignation upon an insidious public servant, and they thereby teach him his dependence on their suffrage.

But we have not yet told our readers of the facts. They may be comprehended in this short sentence.

On the arrival of the mail at Hillsboro, on the 8th inst., it was ascertained that Mr. Forsyth had supported the collection, alias *Bloody Bill*—and opposed the recommittee and peace making effort made by the patriots of the county. This mortifying intelligence, induced the citizens to erect, with an effigy of Forsyth attached, and he was much executed. The effigy was suspended for an hour, with the bloody bill in one hand, and Jackson's Proclamation in his mouth, and many other significant terms; after which, it was consumed by fire, &c. &c.

We received a communication from a respectable source, embodying the above statement, and to publish the particulars, at the request of many of the *Statesmen* who witnessed the exhibition.

NEW CONFECTIONARY. MRS. ADELADE ROSSZEE respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury that she has opened,

A CONFECTIONARY in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hilton and Oakes, a few doors East of the Court-House.

She will keep constantly on hand, a variety of

Candies, Cordials, Cakes, &c. and all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind. 5170

Salisbury, March 4, 1833.

Salisbury, March 4, 1833.

Salisbury, March 4, 1833.

POSTSCRIPT.

After our paper was in Press, we received the Ordinance of South Carolina, nullifying the "Bloody Bill," together with the report of the Committee, to whom the subject was referred. We also received the report of the Committee upon the subject of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the communication of the Hon. Mr. Leigh, to the Governor of the State of S. Carolina. We have only room for the Ordinance this week; the reports of the committee, we will endeavor to publish in our next.

AN ORDINANCE.

To nullify in part of the Congress of the United States entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," commonly called the *Force Bill*.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," approved the 31st day of March 1833, is unconstitutional by the Constitution of the United States, subversive of that Constitution, and destructive of public liberty, and that the same is and shall be deemed null and void within the limits of this State; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at such time as they may deem expedient, to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to prevent the enforcement thereof, and to inflict proper penalties on any person who shall do any act in execution or enforcement of the same within the limits of this State.

We do further Ordain and declare, that the allegiance of the citizens of this State, while they continue such, is due to the said State; and that obedience only, and not allegiance, is due by them to any other power or authority, to whom a control over them has been, or may be delegated by the State; and the General Assembly of the said State is hereby empowered, from time to time, when they may deem it proper, to provide for the administration to the citizens and officers of the State, or such of the said officers as they may think fit, of suitable oaths or affirmations, binding them to the observance of such allegiance, and abjuring all other allegiance; and, also, to define what shall amount to a violation of their allegiance, and to provide the proper punishment for such violation.

Done at Columbia, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the U. S. of America.

ROBT. W. HAYNE, Delegate to the Convention from the Parish of St. Philip's, the Convention, &c.

ISAAC W. HAYNE, Clerk.

LOOK AT THIS! The subscriber offers for Sale, or Lease,

600 ACRES OF LAND, LYING in the County of Burke, on the main road leading from Statesville to Lovelady, on the Catawba river, and to Morganton; it is considered to be one of the best tracts for a store in that part of the country, and perhaps not excelled for its richness.

GOLD. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary: Persons desirous to purchase or lease, will please call upon Mr. Joseph Shaffer, on the main stage road from Statesville to Morganton, who will give all necessary information. It can be let in small lots to suit convenience. 370—PAID. PETER HARMON. Burke County, March 18th 1833.

Pocket-Book Lost. LOST on the 9th inst., in Columbia, South Carolina, or between that place, and the four mile post, on the public road leading to Wimbombrough, S. C., a

POCKET BOOK, containing twelve or fifteen dollars in cash, with the following papers, viz: A note, drawn by Peter Cogdell, of Darlington District, South Carolina, payable to me, for one hundred dollars, due about three years ago; One drawn by —Frier, as principal, and —Griffin as security of the same District, payable to Shalom Railway, for one hundred dollars, date not recollected; One drawn by Maurice W. Hunter, of the same District, payable to me, for eighty dollars, due in September next; One drawn by Cyrus Bacot, of the same District, for sixteen dollars, payable to me, due about two years ago; One drawn by David Wise of Rowan County, North Carolina, payable to me, for sixty dollars, due six months after date, with interest from date, dated about the 28th of February last.—No other papers recollected. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book, or giving such information as will lead to its recovery, to the subscriber, six miles East of Salisbury, or to the Editor of this paper, shall be handsomely rewarded.

CHRISTIAN BRINGLE. Rowan County, N. C. March 15th 1833.

NEW BINDERY. WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms. Sent J. GALE & SON. Raleigh, Aug.

JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AT THE OFFICE.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

OTTERAW.

THE Subscriber offers to the public, and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Saddlery, Iron,

Steel and Salt, With a large Selection of DRY GOODS;

On the most reasonable Terms. Liberal advances, in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce.—And the highest of the market prices will be paid in CASH or BARTER, to those who wish to sell.

JOHN SCOTT. Otteraw, Jan. 2, 1833.

BENJAMIN FRALEY TAILOR.

HAVING removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, as a consequence, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the shortest notice—cut and made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to. Being an Agent for the patent-right cutters for Saguay, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business. 507

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE.

RIOT. WILL stand the ensuing season at Beatties Ford, Lincoln County. He was gotten by the justly celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder old Sir Archie: His

dam, a fine blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything at the present day, as they have been showing the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee; for the last three years.

RIOT. Is a handsome bay, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good brooder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time. 5716

H. G. HURTON. R. A. BURTON. December 31st 1832.

THE ARABIAN HORSE, YEMEN.

WILL stand at J. J. Mickel's in Longtown, Fairfield District, the ensuing season.—Terms, ten dollars the single leap; twenty-five the season; and thirty dollars to insure.

In regard to this valuable horse, it is sufficient to say that he is real Arabian: being one of those imported to this country by Mr. Rhind, from Constantinople. Feb. 20. 5168

The Charleston Mercury, Augusta Chronicle, Yorkville Pioneer, will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.—Columbia Telescope.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate for Four Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of William Oakes, dec'd., late of Rowan County, N. C. having been mislaid: Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person, or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof. WM. W. LONG, Adm'r. Salisbury, Feb. 25, 1833. 1377

State of North-Carolina.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

WILLIAM LONG vs. WESTLY AEBURY: Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Westly Aebury, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the Fifth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, reply and plead to issue on judgment by default will be entered against him. Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

Witness, FARDY MAHER, Ck.

WILLIAM LONG vs. WESTLY AEBURY: Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Westly Aebury, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the Fifth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, reply and plead to issue on judgment by default will be entered against him. Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

Witness, FARDY MAHER, Ck.

WILLIAM LONG vs. WESTLY AEBURY: Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Westly Aebury, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the Fifth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, reply and plead to issue on judgment by default will be entered against him. Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

Witness, FARDY MAHER, Ck.

WILLIAM LONG vs. WESTLY AEBURY: Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Westly Aebury, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the Fifth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, reply and plead to issue on judgment by default will be entered against him. Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

Witness, FARDY MAHER, Ck.

WILLIAM LONG vs. WESTLY AEBURY: Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Westly Aebury, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the Fifth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, reply and plead to issue on judgment by default will be entered against him. Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

Witness, FARDY MAHER, Ck.

The Globe mourns over the compromise bill, and asserts that the tariff power and the anti-tariff power are to be brought to bear on the politics of the country in an oblique direction. With a view to disabuse the south, it quotes an electrifying letter, addressed by some one, without pretending to say to whom or by whom, but which asserts that the south has been over-reached; and "that the south, if they sustain Mr. Clay's bill, must concede it—not a compromise by which the tariff and protective policy are to be abandoned—but a compromise by which they are honorably to escape from the unfortunate position to which their rashness has placed them."

The organ then does out its complaint that two presidential terms are to interfere, and asserts that there is to be another American system, under the auspices of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. That there should be individuals who, in their devotion to Mr. Clay, should labor to persuade the manufacturing sections that his bill has given them from ruin, and a compromise for their benefit, does not surprise us; but if this be admitted, and we do not propose to doubt that this is a leading consideration with Mr. Clay, what then?

Does it follow that the system is to be revived under the auspices of Mr. Calhoun, or even of Mr. Clay? We admit that Mr. Clay did express a hope that the opinions of southern statesmen would undergo a change—and that he advocated the bill upon the ground that it was a present adjustment, and left open to the manufacturers the whole chapter of accidents; but it is equally as true, that Mr. Clay expressly admitted that the bill was based upon the principle suggested last year by Mr. Tazewell; a suggestion made upon consultation, and with the approbation of the opponents of protection; it is also true that Mr. Hayne, last year offered to give the friends of the system their own time, if they would consent to a gradual reduction to the revenue standard. This brings up the inquiry, why was the overture tendered by Mr. Tazewell, and urged by Gen. Hayne so eloquently last year, rejected then and accepted now?

What has occurred since, last year to produce this change? We will tell the Globe. South Carolina has nullified the act of 1833. It is this, and this alone, which has induced Mr. Clay to come forward, as the advocate of the manufacturing interest, to make the best terms he could in behalf of the protective system.

We would not detract from the merit which all are ready to concede to Mr. Clay for his agency in the adjustment. And in stating the fact that his bill is predicated on the suggestion of Mr. Tazewell, we use Mr. Clay's own words. What ground, then, is there for the charge, that the adjustment was a political arrangement between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun? Mr. Tazewell was last year authorized by Mr. Calhoun and his friends to propose the same adjustment. It was rejected then, and accepted now. It was rejected then, because Mr. Clay and the manufacturing interest entertained hopes that they could perpetuate the policy of protection. It was accepted now, because South Carolina had nullified, and because it was ascertained that the south were becoming united in their demand for redress.



Passed at the second Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, to-wit: \$100,000,000, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unexpended money in the Treasury, for:

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the U. States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Post Master General, sixty thousand dollars; for clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars; for clerks, machinist, in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars; for compiling and printing the Biennial Register, eighteen hundred dollars; to enable the Secretary of State to settle the accounts for preparing and superintending the printing of the revision of the former estimates of the population of the United States, three hundred dollars; for completing the publication of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, to the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars; for continuing and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive buildings, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerk and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars; for compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerk and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars; for compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerk and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand and fifty dollars; for

pensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars; for the expenses of stationary, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following several sums, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including advertising and extra copying, and the sum of one thousand dollars applied from this fund for clerk hire and other expenses incident to the issuing of revolutionary bounty land scrip, six thousand dollars; for the office of the First Comptroller, including expenses for printing, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand dollars; for the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars; for the office of the Second Auditor, eight hundred dollars; for the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Treasury of the United States, seven hundred dollars; for the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, ten thousand dollars; for printing, parchment, and other expenses of the General Land Office, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, expended above the amount of the appropriation for such expenditures in this year, three thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents; for compensation for extra aid, during one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in the issuing military land scrip and patents founded on Virginia military surveys and on private claims examining and adjusting the accounts of surveyors general; and writing and recording patents for lands sold, for one thousand dollars; for compensation to seven Clerks employed in writing and recording patents for lands sold by the United States, in continuing the appropriation made for the same object last year, seven thousand dollars; for a deficit of last year's appropriation for the same object for the month of December, four hundred and eighty-one dollars and six cents; *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation herein made for the General Land Office, shall be applied or expended, for and on account of Resolution of the Senate passed the twenty-eighth day of February of this year, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, requiring maps to be prepared designating therein by discriminative colors, the lands sold, the lands granted to the States for internal improvements, donations to individuals, military grants, and private claims confirmed by the Government; for the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, two hundred dollars; for translations, transmitting passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars; for stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, one thousand three hundred dollars; for compensation of peripatetic and watchmen of the southeast executive building, one hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars; for books, maps, and plans in the War department, one thousand dollars; for additional or temporary clerk hire during the years eight hundred and thirty-two and eight hundred and thirty-three, in order to carry into effect the act of seven June, eighteen hundred & thirty-two, granting revolutionary pensions, ten thousand and thirty-nine dollars; for printing, stationary, and expenses of procuring revolutionary records, arising under the act passed, five thousand dollars; for additional Clerk hire, messengers, stationary, printing, and other contingencies of the Pension Office for the present year, four thousand dollars. A Commissioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the President and Senate who shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, which is hereby appropriated. He shall execute under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to various pension laws, as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, and he shall also have the privilege of franking; but this privilege shall only continue until the expiration of the next Congress; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, ten thousand six hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerk and messenger in the office of the Secretary of General Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the

General, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, including advertising, two thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the chief Engineers' office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars; for the contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau, including the purchase of books, repair of instruments, one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars; for the services of a lithographer, and the expenses of the lithographic press of the War Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, four hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars; for the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of buildings, and improvement of adjoining ground three thousand one hundred dollars; for completing the fence on Pennsylvania avenue, one thousand two hundred dollars; for the fitting up of the basement rooms of the Executive Building occupied by the War Department, for the preservation of papers, and the occupation of clerks, two thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty six dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the secretaries of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks, draughtsman, and messenger, in the office of the commissioners of the navy Board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for the salary of the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watchmen, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engines, and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty one thousand one hundred dollars; for additional clerkhire in the Post Office Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, beyond the annual appropriation, thirty four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars; for contingent expenses of said office seven thousand five hundred dollars; for superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand and one hundred dollars; for compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the surveyor in Illinois and Missouri two thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor General in Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to clerks in said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for compensation to the surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars; for compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the surveyor in Louisiana, including fifty four dollars ninety six cents, from twenty-first June to thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, by act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, two thousand fifty four dollars ninety six cents; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, by act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, five hundred dollars; for

to thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars; for compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint and wages of laborers employed in the various operations of the establishment, fifteen thousand dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of Mint, thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for completing the building for the Mint, at Philadelphia, and machinery thereof, eleven thousand dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationary, and printing, seven thousand three hundred and ninety two dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars; for pay and mileage of the Legislative Council of said Territory, six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars; for contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, including additional compensation to the two Judges, under the act of twenty sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, at eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand and one hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing, and distribution of the laws, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Chief Justice, the associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, eighty thousand four hundred dollars; for the salaries of Chief Justice and Judges of the District of Columbia, a of the Judges of the Orphan Court of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerk in office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars; for a messenger said office, five hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars; for compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for just and witness, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year eight hundred and thirty-three, and preceding years; and, likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned; and prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for sale-keeping of prisoners, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakes, including the purchase of oil, keeper's salaries, repairs, improvements, and contingent expenses, two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for the salaries of registers and receivers of land officers where there are no sales, two thousand dollars; for surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, seventy thousand dollars; for completing the survey of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi, and Alabama, sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars; for surveys of private land claims in Florida, eight thousand dollars; for the salaries of the District Attorney, Assistant Counsel, and contingent expenses of Florida, five thousand dollars; for the salaries of two clerks of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars; for the charge of such miscellaneous accounts against the U. States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of payment at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars; for stationary and for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, two hundred dollars; for the fifth payment to Lucio Persico, in two colossal statues for the C

For the salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and Colombia, forty thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars; for the salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, nine thousand and dollars; for the salaries of the charges d'affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, Naples and Colombia, sixty thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars; for salary of the drogoman to the legation of the United States to Turkey, and for contingent expenses of that legation, six thousand five hundred dollars; for outfits of the charges d'affaires of the United States to Great Britain, Central America, and Colombia, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars; for the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars; for the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean powers, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars; for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand dollars; for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars; to satisfy a claim presented by his Majesty, the King of Sweden, on account of injuries sustained by subjects of the said Government in the island of St. Bartholomew, by an illegal act of the commanding officer of the United States sloop of war Erie, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, five thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents; to Washington Irving, late Secretary of Legation at London, for an arrearage on account of his services as Charge d' Affaires, and for one quarters salary, the allowances for his return to the United States, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-five cents; to George W. Stockton, Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres on account of diplomatic services at that place, from the death of John M. Forbes, till the arrival of Francis Baylies, Charge d' Affaires of the United States, from the fourteenth June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, four thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars; to John Randolph Clay, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, as an outfit and on account of his services as Charge d' Affaires one year seven months and six days, seven thousand and two hundred dollars; to Cyrenius Hall, a resident of Upper Canada, the sum of five thousand three hundred dollars, (fixing the value of a schooner, the property of the said Hall, seized and libelled to the Collector of the port of Venice, Sandusky bay, in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen, which was ordered by a decree of the district court of Ohio to be restored, but which, previously to said decree, had been lost,) with interest on the said sum of five thousand three hundred dollars from the fourth day of August in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen till the eighth day of January eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and with further interest on the said sum from the twenty-eighth day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-one until paid to the clerk employed in the Department of State as a translator of foreign languages, in addition to the salary now provided by law, six hundred dollars; to a clerk in the Department of State as Agent of Accounts, in addition to the salary now provided by law, three hundred dollars per annum; to indemnify Captain Daniel Turner of the United States navy for the expense of conveying the Netherlands Ministers, and his suite, from New York to Curacao, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, eleven hundred and eighty-two dollars, seventy-eight cents; to indemnify Captain George Washington Storey, of the United States navy, for the expenses of accommodating Commodore David Porter, Charge d' Affaires of the United States at Constantinople, on board of the United States ship Boston; and for the expenses of conveying George Porter, Consul of the United States at Tangier, from Port Mahon to Tangiers; and conveying Lieutenant Ridgway, consul of the United States at Tripoli, and his family, from Port Mahon to Tripoli, in five hundred dollars.

To Michael Hogan, the sum of eight thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, in full, for diplomatic services rendered the United States in Chili, from the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to twenty-six March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and from the twenty-ninth of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to George F. Brown, Consul Agent at Algiers, three thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars, for his services; twentieth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; for purchase of a library for Congress, five thousand dollars; for payment of preparing and printing documents ordered to be printed by Gale Searon, fifty thousand dollars, under the restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object in the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, for the purchase of books on the Federal Constitution purchased in order of the House of Representatives of the United States, by their resolution of eighth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; for two thousand and fifty dollars for the purchase of a copy of Cobb's Manual purchased by virtue of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the fifth of February last, one thousand dollars; for the purchase of a hundred and eighty books; for salary of the principal and assistant librarians, contingent expenses of the library, pay of messenger, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for alteration and repair of the Capitol, five hundred dollars; for the salary of the clerk of the United States, one thousand dollars; for the purchase of a house occupied by the custom house at Key four thousand dollars; for defraying the general and Sandy Hook, to England, to the State of New York, shipping, six, three

gaines, Marine, and repairing the same, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for the erection of custom house at New York, three hundred and thirty dollars; for compensation to the surveyors, two commissioners, and treasurer, for the adjustment of private land claims in the south, according to the act of sixth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one thousand and fifty-five dollars, seventy cents for contingent expenses and office rent, one hundred and fifty dollars; for the expense of bringing to the Seat of Government the various President and Vice President, seven thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and seven cents; for the payment of salaries to officers of the old direct tax and internal revenue, being the balance of the tax and interest carried to the surplus fund, six thousand and five hundred dollars and twenty-three cents, making good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for removing obstructions in the Savannah river, being part of the balance of an appropriation carried to the surplus fund, forty three thousand dollars; for procuring and enclosing the maps of the hospitals at Norfolk, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for hospital furniture, beds and bedding, of the new hospital one thousand dollars; for paying certain liabilities of the late province of West Florida to the citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi, the claim that have been passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars, forty five cents, being the balance of a former appropriation, carried to the surplus fund, which is hereby re-appropriated; for the purpose of carrying into effect the act entitled "An act for the payment of bounties on arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan Territory, passed this session—there be appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum which may be allowed according to that act to Hilliard Gray and Company, being a balance of sum due them on their contract for printing a manual of Infantry tactics, four hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, to be paid out of a sum formerly appropriated, a portion of which has been passed to the surplus fund for re-funding said discriminating duty of tonnage which may have been collected on the vessels of Spain, France, or Portugal, subsequent to the abolition of such duties by either of those nations on vessels of the United States two thousand and fifty dollars; for compensation and expenses of an Agent to Havana to procure the Archives of Florida, four thousand five hundred dollars; for completing the Custom House at New London, Connecticut four thousand dollars; for surveying the lands in Illinois to which the Indian title has been extinguished by the late treaty with the United States, twenty thousand dollars for the purchase of the land and the erection of a public ware-house in the city of Baltimore fifty thousand dollars; for the salaries of Registers and Receivers of the Land Office established in the last Choctaw purchase, Mississippi and for furnishing the offices with the necessary books and stationery, three thousand dollars; for Thomas Douglas attorney of East Florida for professional services three hundred dollars; for the purpose of a site and erection of a Custom House in Newburyport in the State of Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars; for the expense of printing the records in the Supreme Court of the United States and the sum of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the sum of three thousand dollars; and for the same accounts at that rate, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the like sum of three thousand dollars for surveying the public lands recently purchased from the Indians in the State of Indiana, twenty five thousand dollars.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to loan on interest the instruments under the Treaty of indemnity concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, upon a pledge of the Bank of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, subject nevertheless to be repaid to the public Treasury whenever the Commissioners appointed under the said Treaty shall by their award direct to whom the said fund with the accumulated interest shall be distributed.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the Collector of the Naval Ordnance Surveys, Gaugers, Weighers and Surveyors, of the several ports of the United States, for the several ports of the Treasury, and otherwise as may be provided such sums of money to the said Officers respectively the same not to exceed one year on thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, according to the impositions of that year as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two had not gone into effect.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,** That the further sum of fifty thousand dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the late Chicago Treaty.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,** That the time limited for making observations and returns thereunder under the act of fourteenth July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to prepare for the late and future observations preparatory to the adjustment of the Northern Boundary line of the State of Ohio, be and the same is hereby extended until the thirty first day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act aforesaid the sum of six thousand and five hundred and ten dollars be appropriated for the purchase of instruments, and the further sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars for the expenses of making such observations.

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,** That such much of the twenty-seventh section of the act aforesaid, as relates to the exercise of the franking privilege of Members to the period of sixty days before and after each session shall be and the same hereby is repealed, and it shall be lawful for the said privilege to be exercised by each Member of Congress from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress until the meeting of the next Congress; and that said privilege shall be extended to all members of the present Congress until the next session.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
HU L. WHITE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2, 1833  
ANDREW JACKSON.

## AN ELECTION

**WILL** be opened and held at the Court House in Salisbury (Monday the 8th day of April next (being Easter Sunday) to elect Seven suitable persons to serve as Wardens of the Poor in Rowan County for the next three years ensuing. All persons are entitled to vote, who are qualified voters for Commoneers to the Legislature. F. N. C. said Court.

369 F. N. C. SLATER SH.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
HU L. WHITE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Approved, March 3, 1833  
ANDREW JACKSON.

## AN ELECTION

**W**ILL be opened and held at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 8th day of April next (being Easter Monday) to elect suitable persons to serve as Wardens of the Poor in Rowan County for the next three years ensuing. All persons are entitled to vote, who are qualified voters for Commissioners to the Legislature of N. C. F. Slater County Clerk.

**3 69 F. SLATER, Shf.,**  
**Salisbury, March 14th 1854.**